

Cameroon Starts Mass Burials; Burns Afflict Survivors of Gas

By Bernard Apfelroder
Agence France-Press

BAMENDA, Cameroon — Relief workers began Tuesday's burials of more than 1,500 victims of a cloud of toxic gas, while scientists were trying to learn what caused the explosive release of the gas from a volcanic lake last week.

Doctors and Cameroon military officials who were sent to three villages around Lake Nyos, in western Cameroon, said that survivors were suffering from burns on their skin and in their lungs and that many of them could soon be stricken

by pneumonia from breathing the fumes.

In Geneva the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization reported that 1,543 bodies had been counted and that others were still being discovered. On Monday the provisional death toll was put at 1,300.

A spokesman said the UN agency believed that about 20,000 people had been affected by the disaster, fewer than the government figure of 30,000, and that 300 had been hospitalized.

Contrary to initial reports that the gas had escaped Friday, survivors

said the blast occurred late Thursday.

A Roman Catholic priest was among the first outsiders to visit the area after the explosion, which apparently cracked the bottom of the lake and released the gas. "At the first village we saw men, women and animals stretched out dead on the ground," said the Rev. Fr. Jean-Henri of the Catholic mission in Wum, 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of the lake.

"Some were outside their huts, some still in bed, others were on the track, and we had to make detours to avoid running over them in our vehicle," he said, adding that "it was as if a neutron bomb had exploded, destroying nothing but killing all life."

Father Horn, who visited the area Saturday, said that in one of the three villages the entire population of 350 had perished.

Survivors from other villages, clarity in a state of shock, told of having frightful burning pains in their chests, he added. Some said they had been unconscious for quite some time.

He said he had been alerted by a survivor who reached Wum on Friday morning to call for help.

"There was a small lake rotten egg, or as if someone had fired a bullet at the explosion, the village," he said. "Some people got up to flee, others didn't even have the time to manage that, and almost all were overcome by the fumes," he recounted.

A Cameroon doctor in Bamenda who visited another of the three villages said that all but two of the 700 inhabitants had been killed.

Flying over the site in a French military transport brought in from neighboring Gabon to carry equipment and relief supplies, a reporter could see all the vegetation on the east side of Lake Nyos had been destroyed.

Francis Leguina, a French scientist on the plane, said that the gas had apparently escaped with a violent explosion from under the lake and had then flowed over the low-lying villages of Nyos, Soum and Cha.

Father Horn said that in flying over the lake he had seen banana trees that had been blown away.

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Israeli-Cameroon Ties Restored After 13 Years

The Associated Press

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — Israel and Cameroon have restored diplomatic relations after a 13-year break, the two governments announced Tuesday.

In a joint communiqué after two days of talks, Prime Minister Simon Peres of Israel and President Paul Biya of Cameroon said they wanted to "give a new push to relations of friendship and cooperation" between their nations.

"I thank President Biya for the courageous decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel," Mr. Peres said.

Cameroon was one of many African countries that broke ties with Israel after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Since 1982, Zaire, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, and now Cameroon have restored relations.

An obstacle remaining to closer ties between Israel and many African states has been Israel's close ties with South Africa.

"A Tuesday's communiqué, read by a spokesman in French and Hebrew, said the two countries said they were committed to fight apartheid."

The statement said the joint communiqué had been established to help smooth ties between Israel and Cameroon in agriculture, commerce, tourism, industry, construction, housing, communication and security, among other fields.

It said the talks between Mr.

Peres and Mr. Biya took place "in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual comprehension."

Mr. Peres said he discussed his meeting last month with King Hassan II of Morocco. It was the first meeting between an Israeli prime minister and the chief of state of any Arab nation except Egypt.

"There are all the elements to settle the conflict in the Middle East," Mr. Peres said. "The true problem is, in fact, to begin the dialogue. Without that, there will be no chance for peace and it is because there is no agreement that one must negotiate."

Israeli in China

The chairman of the government-owned Israel Aircraft Industries, Israel's largest military-industrial company, is visiting China, Reuters reported Tuesday from Tel Aviv.

The agency quoted the newspaper's report as saying that the business trip by Yosef Singer was disclosed by high-ranking officials of the Herta and Paul Amirson Foundation, which is the president.

The paper said that Mr. Singer would meet Chinese aerospace experts, the heads of scientific academies, and possibly government representatives.



Joachim Rau was formally chosen Tuesday by West Germany's Social Democrats as candidate for chancellor. The party was holding its national convention in Nuremberg.

Social Democrat to Challenge Kohl On Unemployment, Nuclear Plants

By Robert J. McCarty
Washington Post Service

BONN — Joachim Rau, the leader of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, began an uphill campaign for the chancellorship Tuesday by unveiling a platform that stressed the need to fight unemployment and gradually phase out nuclear power plants.

Mr. Rau, speaking to the Social Democrats' national convention in Nuremberg, also called for the removal of U.S. nuclear missiles from West Germany. He said that, if elected, he would lead his country's

participation in research on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

But Mr. Rau devoted the bulk of his speech to domestic economic and environmental issues, which are viewed by party moderates as the most effective means of challenging the Christian Democrats.

Helmut Kohl and François Mitterrand held talks Tuesday in Heidelberg, Page 3.

Many West Germans, weary of the Social Democrats' long history of opposition to coalition governments, are looking for a change in leadership. Mr. Rau's platform, which includes a call for a 50-hour work week and a 50-hour week, is seen as a challenge to the current government.

He called for reductions in working hours to create more jobs and for the establishment of a fund to finance "ecological" investments. This fund would be financed in part by a temporary 5-percent tax on the wealthy.

The candidate also called for a greater role in management for labor unions and for the creation of new institutions of Social Democracy to support.

Unemployment has risen substantially since the Kohl government's conservative economic policies, and it stands at 8 percent.

Mr. Rau also called for a halt in construction of new nuclear power plants for the dismantling of existing ones over an unspecified period. That stance represented a compromise with leftists in his party, who want a strict timetable for closing the plants.

The Social Democrats formally chose Mr. Rau, 55, the governor of North Rhine-Westphalia, to head the party's ticket in January's parliamentary elections. He received 42.7 percent of a possible 623, with three abstentions and only one vote.

The nearly unanimous vote reflected the party's desire to set aside the bitter dispute between leftists and his own moderate faction, but there were signs of continuing internal divisions.

The conventional wisdom is that Mr. Rau needs a political miracle to unseat Mr. Kohl. The chancellor has benefited from a sharp reduction in inflation and from a winning election between the superior voters since last year's elections.

Relations between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Estonian Press Tells of Strike by Chernobyl Team

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A spontaneous strike by Estonian military reservists forcibly conscripted to help decontaminate the zone around the Chernobyl nuclear reactor has been recounted in a nationally circulated report by a regional newspaper in Soviet Union.

The series of articles in Nouruz Head, the Estonian-language daily paper of the Communist youth movement, apparently was aimed at denouncing widespread claims in the Baltic republic about the fate of the conscripted men, according to Tootsime Ives, an analyst at Radio Free Europe in Munich.

An explosion and fire at the Chernobyl plant on April 26 spread radiation across much of Europe.

"There seems to be mass panic about this in Estonia," said Mr. Ives, who translated the report, which appeared Aug. 12-16. "Almost every other paragraph contains assurances that 'rumors' spreading in Estonia are greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Ives said that the last article, by a reporter from Tallinn, Estonian, who was at Chernobyl, said that the strike was not organized, but it has not been and Mr. Ives said, the Communist authorities may have decided that the strike was too frank and stopped it.

Mr. Ives reported that a group of 200 to 300 Estonian men were enlisted over having been taken, "often in the night," and taken to a site in the Ukraine near Chernobyl. There, they were obliged to wash houses and trees and strip contaminated topsoil, replacing it with imported topsoil.

The reporter described the mood as one of "indignation, extreme bitterness and despair."

The work day according to the article, stretched from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M., with only two days of rest a month. A number of the conscripts had become ill from radiation poisoning and from spending cold nights in makeshift tents at the site.

Some "in the heat of indignation," the Estonians were infuriated that their two-month tour of duty had been extended to six months and they gathered angrily to demand an explanation.

This led to a vaguely described scuffle "in which someone was stabbed by the collar as well as some jabbing of knees into buttocks and throwing of sand," Mr. Ives reported.

"Otherwise no force was used," continued the Estonian journalist, who was conscripted in July to write about the situation at Chernobyl. "So said the man himself, whom though at home there are stories of larger fights."

The confrontation led to a work stoppage that appears to have ended in July. But Mr. Ives insisted that "the uprising or the strike or whatever else it was being

called at home, based on information in the media, to Estonia, was extremely exaggerated."

In the beginning, "he said, 'the news about the extension raised the men's willingness to work, creating a psychologically explosive situation. For a while some men were willing to try to 'neutralize' the hazard or simply leave."

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U.S. Asserts Readiness to Thwart Gadhafi

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — U.S. officials have indicated that Colonel Muammar Gadhafi is "guaranteeing terrorist attacks, and the U.S. is prepared to take whatever action is necessary" to thwart the Libyan leader.

At the same time, Reagan administration officials said that Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, would fly to Europe soon to discuss the Libyan situation. An official said that Mr. Walters was planning to press allies "to tighten up political and economic sanctions against Libya."

Meanwhile, the United States has ordered the carrier Forthright to cancel a scheduled port call and return patrols late this week north of Libya. The Associated Press quoted from Washington on Tuesday. The Forthright had been scheduled for a port call in Haifa, Israel, following the completion on Thursday of a joint exercise with Egyptian forces.

[Sources said the plans were changed because Defense Department officials want to keep at least one carrier at sea in the region. "You could say this amounts to a bit of self-censorship," said one official. "We're sending a signal that we're ready and we're not taking it there real quickly."

[The sources said the Forthright and three smaller ships would take up a patrol position east of Sicily and north of Libya. American and Egyptian troops are holding maneuvers in and off Egypt, Libya and the Soviet Union have objected to the maneuvers, called Operation Sea Wind, as a provocation against Libya.]

In Santa Barbara, near the ranch where President Ronald Reagan is on a three-week vacation, Larry Spontak, the White House spokesman, said: "The United States is prepared to take whatever action is necessary to prevent terrorist activities. Our policy toward Libya-backed terrorism is unequivocal and unchanged. We will employ all appropriate measures to cause Libya to cease its terrorist policies."

"We certainly have reason to believe that the Libyan state, led by Colonel Gadhafi, is not to be forsaken its desire to cause — to create — terrorist activities worldwide, and the capability is still there to do so."

He said the United States was "keeping a close eye on what Colonel Gadhafi is doing and what he may be doing."

Recent extremist activities in Cyprus and West Berlin have been linked to Libya, officials said, and See LIBYA, Page 3



Colom Mouammar Gadhafi, right, with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, center, at the Benghazi airport. Mr. Assad visited Libya for talks and then returned to Damascus.

Lebanese Christian Leaders Endorse Karami Peace Plan, Call for Truce

By Isaac A. Hijiari
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon's top Christian leaders called Tuesday for an all-embracing cease-fire throughout the country to pave the way for talks with the Moslems on ending 11 years of civil war.

"We stress the need for providing a safe haven for all fronts and opening passages between various areas," said a statement issued by about 40 political and militia leaders who met at the headquarters of the Phalangist Party in Christian East Beirut.

The statement was read by George Sadeh, the leader of the party, which is President Amal Gemayel's power base.

On Monday, Mr. Gemayel sent messages to Arab and world leaders informing them of new moves for Lebanese national reconciliation, the state-controlled press agency reported.

The Christian alliance was designed to give the president's efforts a boost, and provide support to Christian negotiators in the process with the Moslem side.

It was agreed last week that the five Christian and five Moslem ministers in the Lebanese cabinet would meet soon in a "dialogue



Rashid Karami

partitioned Lebanon into sectarian cantons ruled by rival militias.

The Christian leaders urged all private armies on Tuesday to hand private powers over to the central government to alleviate the country's economic hardships.

The militia have been looting their own dues at three outlets, depriving the national treasury of 65 percent of its customs revenue.

Lebanon, once one of the most prosperous Middle East countries, is going through a depression. Its currency has lost 60 percent of its value since the U.S. dollar this year.

Mr. Karami said last week that the government monthly income had been reduced to one-tenth of 100 million Lebanese pounds (\$2.5 million) while its expenses totaled 1 billion pounds.

Many news agencies have said that the economic situation is a major factor in convincing the warring sides that the time has come for talking instead of fighting.

The cabinet ministers are expected to meet as soon as a multi-factional security committee announced last week that it had chosen for the talks, the hippodrome on the Green Line dividing Beirut.

Abuse of Rights Remains Major Issue In El Salvador Despite Improvements

By James McMayne
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador has made major strides in curbing human rights violations, but the evidence of abuses by both sides in the civil war indicates that rights remain a major political issue, according to rights officials, foreign diplomats, guerrillas and political prisoners.

Leftist guerrillas are responsible for an increasing number of rights violations that the rebels appear willing neither to acknowledge nor to correct, according to rights investigators, church officials and villagers in the countryside.

The chief source of the government's accusations is the most prominent of President Jose Napoleón Duarte, made possible by strong U.S. pressure, appears to have been virtually unopposed in rights investigations, church officials and villagers in the countryside.

The government's greatest failing, according to rights officials and prisoners, appears to be the continuation of physical, psychological and sexual abuse of political

prisoners that falls short of inflicting serious physical injury.

The government also appears to have been unable, and perhaps unwilling, to prosecute any of the major cases of documented human rights violations by army officers and extreme rightists that took place in the past.

In contrast to the frequency of disappearances in the past, people arrested now by security forces almost always turn up in prison or are released, according to foreign diplomats, rights investigators and political prisoners.

"If you look at where the government started," said one rights official, "they've achieved what they've achieved, but there is a very low level of decency. They may be trying to behave, but abuses go on."

See RIGHTS, Page 3

U.S. Effort to Stop Flow of Drugs Called a 'Failure'

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina — A top police official and a leading drug enforcement expert in Congress have told the nation's government that the flow of illegal drugs into the United States has been a complete failure.

The assertion was made Monday by Francis C. Hall, commander of the New York police department, and Representative Glen English, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of a House Government Operations subcommittee on drug control.

The Reagan administration's rhetoric on the issue has been "mis-

leading to the American people," he said.

Mr. English, whose subcommittee on the House of Representatives has held 38 hearings on the issue, said that eradication efforts had been plagued by budget cuts and poor coordination and communication between federal agencies.

The Coast Guard, he said, has only a handful of poorly equipped, out-dated boats available for drug efforts in southern Florida, where 3,600 boatloads of cocaine are expected to arrive this year.

"On the West Coast," he said, "there are only eight customs boats and most of them can't leave the harbor."

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INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ Australia wants France to adhere to the plans for self-rule for New Caledonia. Page 2.

■ The AIDS virus has been found in a number of African insects. Page 7.

■ California's Senate passed a bill requiring state funds to sell securities to finance state debt, but the measure is still in limbo. Page 6.

■ American troops in Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Japan reversed optimistic economic forecasts and warned of a possible recession. Page 9.

■ A U.S. agency rejected the proposed 3676-million merger of Texas Air Corp. and Eastern Airlines. Page 9.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ Charles Preller's act is only one of the things that Barney Whitman is looking for. Mike Zwerin on jazz. Page 7.

■ The chief executives of several states agreed to the outline of a federal bill granting President Ronald Reagan for drawing attention to the problems of drug abuse.

It looks to me like our borders are absolutely open," said Governor Joseph E. Brennan, a Maine Democrat. Page 3.

Hawke Will Urge Chirac To Adhere to Plans for New Caledonia Self-Rule

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA, Australia — Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said he will write to his French counterpart, Jacques Chirac, urging him not to curtail plans for self-determination in New Caledonia.

Mr. Hawke said that France has "an enormous obligation" to ensure that violence and bloodshed does not erupt in New Caledonia over the political future of its overseas territory.

He was speaking in an interview Monday, a few days before Mr. Chirac was due to make his first visit to New Caledonia since taking power as head of a conservative coalition in March.

Australian officials said that the French leader will arrive Friday in the New Caledonian capital, Noumea, and stay two days.

They are concerned that the Chirac government will change the independence process, worked out by its Socialist predecessors, by favoring French and other settlers who want to maintain close ties with France at the expense of Melanesian Kanaks. Many Kanaks, who are the native minority, want independence.

They say they fear this will trigger violence and offer opportunities for intervention by Libya and the Soviet Union.

French relations with Australia, New Zealand and the 11 independent or self-governing island states in the South Pacific Forum have been strained by the refusal of France to halt nuclear testing in the area.

But New Caledonia is emerging as an equally contentious issue. At its meeting in Fiji earlier this month, the forum decided unanimously to refer the territory to the United Nations Decolonization

Committee for inscription so that the international spotlight would be put on France's handling of a matter it regards as an internal affair.

Mr. Hawke said he had received a letter from Mr. Chirac shortly before the forum meeting. Officials in Australia said the letter requested Australia to use its influence to prevent New Caledonia being referred to the UN.

At about the same time, the French government informed the Australian ambassador to France, Peter Curtis, that it would hold Australia responsible for any "unfriendly" act by the South Pacific Forum.

Mr. Hawke said he thought it was "a tragedy" that a carefully crafted plan worked out by the previous Socialist administration in France to give regional powers to the Kanaks so that they could develop government skills "now looks like being rolled back."

Noting that the Chirac government had announced an independence referendum for mid-1987, Mr. Hawke said the critical question was who would be given the right to vote.

He said: "I just hope the French government will see the importance of getting an outcome which is going to give a hope to the Kanak population that they will have a real opportunity of an effective say in the government of their country."

Mr. Hawke said the trick would be to get something that could provide participation in government for the Kanaks while not ignoring the rights of others.

He added: "I'm not prepared at this stage to make a judgment that the French government doesn't want to get an honorable settlement. But the signs are not totally propitious."



Aquino, in Singapore, Makes Bid for Investment

President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines inspecting the honor guard Tuesday at the place in Singapore during a formal welcome by President Wee Kim Wee. Mrs. Aquino, who arrived after a visit to Jakarta, told Singapore business leaders in a speech that the Philippines was they are privatized.

Chun Shuffles South Korean Cabinet

SEOUL — President Chun Doo-hwan of South Korea replaced 10 ministers, including the foreign minister, in a shuffle Tuesday of the 22 members of the cabinet.

Mr. Chun retained Prime Minister Lho Shin Yong and Deputy Prime Minister Kim Mahn Ja, the country's chief economic planner.

The ambassador to the United Nations, Choi Kwang Soo, replaced Lee Won Kyung as foreign

minister and the former finance minister, Rha Woong Bae, chief policymaker of Mr. Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party, succeeded Kim Jin Ho as trade minister.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has accused the government of giving in to U.S. trade pressure, which they say has kindled anti-American feelings.

Another important replacement was that of the interior minister and police chief, Chung Suk Mo,

with a member of parliament and former deputy interior minister, Kim Chong Hob.

Information Minister Lee Won Hong was succeeded by Lee Woong Bae, a former presidential spokesman and head of the private Munsu Broadcasting Corp.

Among those retained were Finance Minister Chung In Yung, Justice Minister Kim Sang Ki, Defense Minister Lee Ki Bak and Education Minister Sohn Se Suk.

China Is Iran's Chief Source Of Weapons, U.S. Officials Say

By Richard Harwood
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — During the last six months China has become the largest arms supplier to Iran, delivering at least \$300 million worth of missiles and other military hardware despite U.S. efforts to stop the shipments, according to Reagan administration officials.

Other Chinese military shipments to Iran — including heavy tanks, a version of the MIG-19 aircraft and rocket launchers — may be the way, these officials said, adding a new element of uncertainty to the six-year war between Iran and Iraq.

These reports, confirming what diplomats in Beijing said earlier this summer, come amid renewed concern in Washington about the balance of power in the war.

Attacks on oil installations, shipping and other economic targets in the Gulf region have mounted on both sides in recent weeks, and Iran is reported to be preparing to launch a large-scale ground offensive in the next two months.

Until now, Iran's 3-to-1 advantage in manpower has been checked by Iraq's heavy advantage in advanced weapons, including warplanes, tanks and missiles.

The introduction to Iran of new arms is a setback to U.S. efforts over several years to create an international arms embargo against Iran. Administration officials fear it could upset the tenuous military balance between the combatants.

Beijing has consistently denied shipping arms to Iran despite repeated objections to the alleged shipments from the U.S. ambassador to China, Winston Lord, according to administration sources.

Chinese officials, however, have informed a U.S. official that the arms sales are justified because Iran is using the weapons to aid the anti-Soviet guerrillas in neighboring Afghanistan.

This argument was not accepted by the administration because of the type of weapons involved, which are said to include surface-to-air missiles, anti-ship missiles and other arms.

Perhaps the greatest U.S. concern has arisen from persistent reports that China has agreed to supply Iran with a Chinese version of the Soviet MIG-19 fighter. The fighters have not yet been seen in Iran, according to U.S. and foreign sources, but a State Department official said it does appear that China has agreed to supply the jets.

If the fighters show up over the

Gulf, it will be the first replacement aircraft received by Iran since the early days of its war with Iraq.

According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, Iran has only perhaps 80 serviceable combat aircraft. Iraq, the institute to have about 200 combat planes in service and has access to newly mobilized replacements from the Soviet Union and France.

The institute reported last fall that China and Iran signed a \$1.6-billion agreement in March 1985 covering the supply to Tehran of the jet fighters, T-59 tanks, heavy artillery, multiple rocket launchers and surface-to-air missiles.

A State Department official said that this report has not been confirmed, but that "there definitely were some agreements" between China and Iran in 1985 of uncertain proportions.

Until recently North Korea was considered Iran's most important arms supplier, and those sales are said to continue. But the Chinese deliveries in the last six months have put Beijing at the top of the list, according to U.S. officials.

China in the past also has been an important supplier of Iran, providing \$1.5 billion worth of arms between 1979 and 1983, according to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Defense Department officials said that now the Chinese are selling to the two sides in the Iran-Iraq war.

Several explanations have been offered for the Chinese decision to sell arms to Iran. Some sources called it essentially a business decision on the part of a Beijing government pressed for foreign exchange.

Another dimension might be China's anti-Soviet stance. By strengthening Iran, a threatening neighbor on the Soviet Union's border, China is adding to the difficulties facing Moscow, according to this line of reasoning.

WORLD BRIEFS

Protests Are Renewed in Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — A railroad station and a hotel were set off Monday during renewed anti-government protests in the province of Sind, and two supporters of Benazir Bhutto, the opposition leader, tried to set fire to themselves but were stopped by the police and charged with attempted suicide.

Witnesses said 500 protesters had set fire to the railroad station at New Tash, in the center of the province. Other demonstrators set fire to a government rest house in Jodh, north of Karachi, according to witnesses. The two supporters of Miss Bhutto tried to immolate themselves in Dada.

The southern provinces have been the center of anti-government violence since the dismissal of Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Jinnah. He had been ousted after a military coup on Aug. 13 and 14 for defying a ban on political rallies. At least 19 persons have been killed since then.

Large Riots Are Reported in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Mass riots flared in Soweto Tuesday night and South African police sources said at least three persons were seriously wounded.

Witnesses said residents of the country's largest black township erected barricades and hurled missiles at the police.

They said clashes erupted after the authorities tried to evict residents who had been taking part in a mass rent boycott.

Kekkonen's Health Is Said to Falter

HELSINKI (Reuters) — The health of Urho Kekkonen, 85, the former president of Finland, has reportedly deteriorated in the past three days.

Mr. Kekkonen said his father was under treatment at the official state's residence in Helsinki, where he has been confined since his resignation in 1981. Doctors said that Mr. Kekkonen was suffering from hardening of the blood vessels.

Mr. Kekkonen had been president from 1956 and had been influential in establishing the policy of reconciliation and cooperation with the Soviet Union that followed the Finnish-Soviet war of 1939-40 and 1941-44.

11 Die as Storms Buffet U.K., Ireland

LONDON (UPI) — The tail end of a hurricane buffeted Britain and Ireland on Tuesday, killing at least 11 persons as torrential rains drove by high winds swept through the British Isles.

Among the victims was a scientist who drowned near the Scottish village of Coldstream on Tuesday when his jeep was swept away by floodwaters. Two fishermen were believed to have drowned in North Wales, and a teenage boy was believed to have drowned in the River Churn, local news reports said. A 60-year-old man was reported missing after his boat was hit by waves on the River Tees in northeastern England.

Seventy campers in a river burst in banks in Swalesdale Valley. The torrential rains were borne by a hurricane destined Cheshire, which formed in the Gulf of Mexico about two weeks ago.

Accused Nicaraguan Spy Is Defended

MANAGUA (UPI) — Nicaraguan business leaders have denied that Guillermo Quant, an engineer arrested last week and charged with spying for the Central Intelligence Agency, was engaged in illegal activities.

They feared that Mr. Quant, who is vice president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, was being pressured to make statements implicating his associates in anti-Sandinista plots. They said Mr. Quant had been stopped for a traffic violation near the American Embassy in Managua on Aug. 1.

Only when the Interior Ministry issued a communiqué on the case Sunday night, they said, did they learn that Mr. Quant was being charged with spying.

France to Step Up Fight Against Fires

NICE (Reuters) — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announced government plans Tuesday to step up the fight against woodland fires that have ravaged southeastern France. He also raised the idea of a Mediterranean forest conservation area.

Mr. Chirac was speaking after an inspection by helicopter of the disaster area, where the fires have caused four deaths, injured nearly 200 and destroyed 10,000 hectares (25,000 acres) of forest and many homes. The blazes were the worst for several years but apparently are now under control.

At a news conference Mr. Chirac unveiled plans for a major drive over the next two years, including an air warning system and greater use of modern fire-fighting equipment. "We must also envisage the creation of a Mediterranean forest conservation agency," he said. This, he indicated, would be responsible for organizing and controlling the clearing of scrub and undergrowth, and it must be, taking over land whose owners were unwilling or unable to carry out this task.

For the Record

The state of Texas has executed Chester Lee Wicker by injection in 1980. He was the third person to die in a week in Texas.

Prosecutors have asked that Jerry A. Wadsworth, a former U.S. Navy communications specialist convicted last month on spying charges, be sentenced Thursday in San Francisco to at least 150 years in prison with no parole eligibility for 50 years.

Travel Notes

Traffic jams mounted Tuesday at the Spanish town of Irta, on the border with France, as police officers staged a work-to-rule protest over what they said was a staff shortage. The action came as thousands of tourists tried to return home from their summer vacations. (Reuters)

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Tan Koon Swan

Malaysian MP Imprisoned Over Share Dealings

SINGAPORE — Tan Koon Swan, a Malaysian politician and businessman, was sentenced Tuesday to two years in prison in connection with the collapse of a major Singapore company.

Mr. Tan, who pleaded guilty on Monday to abetting criminal breach of trust in share transactions, also was fined \$100,000 (Singapore dollars \$132,000). Mr. Tan's lawyer said the fine had been paid.

An immediate appeal against the sentence was rejected by the High Court. But a lower court later acquitted and discharged Mr. Tan on 14 other charges relating to the collapse of Pan-Electric Industries Ltd.

Mr. Tan's lawyer said a fresh appeal against the conviction would be lodged in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Mr. Tan is a member of the Malaysian Parliament and heads the Malaysian Chinese Association, a major component in the country's ruling National Front coalition.

He held a major stake in Pan-Electric, a marine and industrial group based in Singapore that was liquidated in February with debts of about \$195 million. The prosecution told the High Court that Mr. Tan used a series of complicated share transactions to gain control of Pan-Electric and artificially raise share prices.

Mr. Tan's lawyer said a fresh appeal against the conviction would be lodged in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

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After a Lull, Committees In Libya Urge Attacks On U.S. Interests, Allies

By Philip Shehadi

TRIPOLI, Libya — In a renewed show of military, Revolutionary Committees in Libya have called for attacks on U.S. interests and allies.

The committees, established nine years ago by the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, to defend against the 1969 revolution, have been holding congresses since then.

Diplomats say the evident tone of the congresses is to renege a renunciation of military in the movement after the fall of the U.S. bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

The Tripoli committees, which are the most powerful in the country, approved a revolutionary plan of action and pledged to achieve their goals "through all means" when they met Aug. 19-21.

A statement published in local newspapers said the plan called for "unity and alliances with revolutionary forces in the world to fight and defeat the enemies of freedom — imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and reaction, at the head of which is the enemy of mankind, the enemy of freedom, America."

The statement said the committees vowed to achieve their goals "through all means, even revolutionary violence."

The United States has cited Libya's alleged sponsorship of terrorist attacks as the justification for the April 15 raids. Libya has denied that it is involved in terrorism, but has advocated violence as a means of revolutionary change.

U.S. officials in Washington said Monday that Libya may be planning additional attacks on American officials and interests in Europe. The allegations came as U.S. and Egyptian units held air and naval exercises opposite the Mediterranean coast of Egypt.

Tripoli Radio called Monday for the overthrow of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

It is "up to the Egyptian people to destroy the U.S. political, military and economic presence in Egypt and smash all institutions of governance which oppress and tyrannize the Egyptian people," the radio said in a commentary.

The Tripoli committees said they would "proceed along the path of martyrdom to destroy" the interests of the United States and its allies "everywhere and to propagate the thought of Muammar Gadhafi as the only leader of the masses and the banner of the masses in all parts of the world."

Green is the symbolic color of Colonel Gadhafi's revolution.

After the raids in April, Revolutionary Committees members fanned out through Tripoli streets to keep order. Since then, the committees have retained a prominent role in the Libyan power structure, asserting their interests against those of the army and the government bureaucracy, diplomats say.

LIBYA: U.S. Sees Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

at least one American company in Rome has been put on alert.

Another official said he had seen reports of some Libyan planes in a Libyan connection, but he declined to be specific. The official said the planes were seen in the Mediterranean since the U.S. air attack on Libya in April. The raid was carried out in retaliation for a bombing of a West Berlin nightclub for which Libya was held responsible by Washington.

Months before the American raid, Mr. Reagan and other administration officials stepped up their warnings to Colonel Gadhafi. The White House spokesman on Monday reflected uneasiness and renewed anxiety about the Libyan leader.

Officials said the United States was concerned over a recent incident in West Berlin in which the police threatened what appeared to be a plot to bomb a movie theater or a nightclub.

An administration official said the situation in Libya was marked by "a number of factors." He said the "Arab Spring" division, the economic "shockwaves," the official said, "are creating a volatile climate for public. His economy is in a shambles. We don't know who's in charge of the military."

RIGHTS: Salvadoran Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

misstatement of prisoners. Highly reliable government and diplomatic officials estimate that 20 percent of the political detainees suffer some form of significant abuse at the hands of the military, according to the National Guard report to be the worst offenders, according to testimony from several political prisoners and from human rights agencies.

Reports of government mistreatment of political prisoners were given credence in 15 interviews in recent weeks with prisoners and foreign diplomats. They gave detailed accounts of physical beatings, death threats, psychological torture, sexual abuse, and use of hooded to blindfold and disorient political prisoners.

The army press office and senior army commanders have repeatedly denied accounts of abuse of prisoners.

The issue of rights is so politically charged in El Salvador that it is difficult for the neutral observer who might offer a fair assessment of violations by the government and the guerrillas.

The U.S. Embassy relies on local press reports, which consistently underplay government abuses.

The Human Rights Office of the Roman Catholic Church relies on sworn testimony from those who say they have witnessed abuses. But the church is wary of the guerrillas from sending supporters to report on abuses that never happened.

In what appears to be an especially unrealistic figure, the church rights office reported that the army killed an estimated 1,045 people last year, most of them believed to have been civilians.

The number seems highly exaggerated at a time when no army massacres have been reported for two years, and when two trips by red-robed missionaries into the worst war zones, in the departments of Morazan and Chalatenango, found fewer than 10 civilians killed by aerial bombing last year.

Another notable aspect of reporting about rights in El Salvador is that abuses by the government appear to get far more attention than abuses by the guerrillas, which appear to be rising.

Indiscriminate use of land mines by the rebels is believed to have killed and wounded more than 100 civilians this year, making it one of the major causes of civilian casualties.

Other abuses include the verified killing of 13 civilians in the second half of last year by firing on vehicles in an effort to stop road traffic, according to the church human rights office and to press accounts.

This year, according to two highly reliable nongovernment sources who monitor the area, the rebels are estimated to have carried out 50 kidnappings in the eastern war zone.



President François Mitterrand, center, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, surrounded by officials in a formal setting.

NUCLEAR: Unrest Is Reported on Chernobyl Teams

(Continued from Page 1)

example, to Pripyat — the principal town near Chernobyl, presumably the next move — before the radiation level is still high. In one shift they can receive a dose that results in their being sent home."

Overseas to radiation and other health problems resulted in "a sufficient number of Estonians" being sent home before their two-month tour was over, one article said. Men over age 45 or fathers of "three or more underage children, all of whom live together," were allowed to return home.

The conscripts, from the journalists' account, were obsessed by fears that they might become stunted from the radiation.

"More than several men," Mr. Avikson reported, "were worried that plans made with a girl or a recent bride just before departure could fit in this confused world easily go awry."

At another point, Mr. Avikson criticized a supervisor who kidded one Estonian about the pointlessness of a conjugal visit by his wife. "Making strained jokes about relations between the sexes," he wrote, "was like shaking a hornet's nest."

He went to some length to counter rumors in Estonia that the men had insufficient water in which to wash, reporting that clean water was trucked in to the camp sites, where "the washing facilities are completely in order, considering the circumstances."

Because of Estonia's cosmopolitanism — and the need to counter information widely received on Finnish television — the Baltic republic's press is somewhat livelier than that of other Soviet republics. A certain autonomy also is helped by the fact that most Russians cannot read Estonian.

Western Scientists Predict 24,000 Deaths in Soviet

New York Times Service

VIENNA — Western nuclear experts said Tuesday that 24,000 people would probably die of cancer in the Soviet Union from radiation released in the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster.

They said the number was derived using internationally accepted rates for radiation deaths. The raw data was given by the Soviet Union in its 362-page report on the April 26 accident.

The figures were given on the second day of a week-long international symposium on the disaster. They are nearly four times the projected deaths previously reported by the Western media based on a less complete reading of the data. At a press conference, Soviet officials said they accepted the international standards.

The scientists also said the accident would produce cancer deaths in Europe over the next few decades, but the numbers would be smaller.

Mitterrand-Kohl Discussions Include Accident at French Nuclear Plant

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand held talks Tuesday on European and East-West issues in the Rhineland city of Heidelberg.

In a meeting that was only announced Monday, they also discussed an accident at a French nuclear power plant near the West German border. The plant is not yet operational. The accident prompted complaints from the nearby West German state of Saarland.

Both leaders said at a news conference at Frankfurt Airport that French-German relations were important for Europe and issued a call for further progress toward disarmament and détente.

"Without wanting to slight anyone, France and West Germany form the core of Europe and good relations between them benefit all," Mr. Kohl said.

The two leaders repeated that it was their intention to create a truly European internal common market by the first half of the next decade in line with a European Community decision in Luxembourg last December.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand said they had discussed an accident last weekend at the Cattenom nuclear plant, where two reactors were partially flooded.

The accident attracted much attention in West Germany, home to one of Western Europe's most vocal anti-nuclear movements, and criticism from the leftist state government of Saarland.

Mr. Mitterrand said the French and West German environment ministers had been in contact about the incident, but neither leader would give details.

Mr. Mitterrand, however, said that France remained committed to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

We have the intention of doing what we can to prevent a recurrence of the development of energy sources," he said. "But we will, as in the past, in the future take all the necessary security precautions."

Both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand stressed the importance of their regular meetings, talking of the trust nature of such contacts.

Mr. Kohl is to meet France's conservative prime minister, Jacques Chirac, in two weeks in Paris to prepare for a French-West German meeting in Frankfurt in October, which is expected to concentrate on cultural matters.

Mr. Kohl has regular meetings with Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, but has only had one bilateral meeting with Mr. Chirac since the right came to power in March.

Mr. Mitterrand's first journey abroad after the elections brought Mr. Chirac to power was to the West German city of Trier to meet Mr. Kohl.

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NONALIGNED OFFICIALS MEET — Natarajan Krishnam of India, right, examining final documents Tuesday with Paul Bamenda Engho of Cameroon during a meeting of officials of the Nonaligned Movement in Hanoi, Vietnam. The officials are preparing the ground for a summit conference of the nonaligned heads of state next week.

GAS: Cameroon Begins Mass Burials of Cloud's Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

that had been snuffed in two as if by magic.

In Bamenda, where the French plane delivered three jeeps and a red dust for people evacuated Sunday from within a 6-mile radius of Lake Nyos, officials said the Cameroon Army had already begun burying the dead in mass graves with the help of residents of nearby towns.

One soldier said that bulldozers were being used to bury whole herds of livestock that had been killed by the gas.

French scientists sent from Paris arrived at the scene to begin analyzing the causes of the disaster and to determine what gas had been involved. They were also trying to determine if another explosion was likely.

Initial indications were that the gas was either carbon dioxide or hydrogen sulfide.

While volcanic experts initially favored the hypothesis of carbon dioxide, reports by survivors of a strong odor of rotten eggs indicated a sulfur compound.



Turkish Leader's Aide Dies in Helicopter Crash

In addition to French experts, Israeli doctors brought to Cameroon by visiting Prime Minister Shimon Peres were also active in relief efforts, and a team of U.S. psychological and medical expert was reportedly preparing to come to the country.

Japan, Spain and the UN Development Program also offered their help.

He said that the president and his wife, Mrs. Sani, had found that public awareness about drug problems to a new high.

The Reagan administration, he said, "is the first one that has had a comprehensive eradication program."

Earlier this month the president proposed a program calling for, among other things, drug testing of some federal workers and aimed at combating the use of drugs in schools.

Carlton E. Turner, director of the White House Office on Drug Abuse Policy, took issue with Mr. English's characterization of administration efforts.

He said that the president and his wife, Mrs. Sani, had found that public awareness about drug problems to a new high.

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INSIGHTS

How to Use U.S.-Soviet Exchanges

Liked or Not, SDI Already Is Spinning Off Futuristic Technologies

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

THE LANDSCAPED industrial park that fronts Balboa Avenue in San Diego hints of well-appointed boardrooms, robotic assembly lines and healthy workers jammed by weekends on the nearby beaches. The street is only a few minutes' drive from Sea World and other tourist magnets, and to the casual visitor it seems as far removed as an American suburb could be from any hint of war or weaponry.

But the peaceful mien of the neighborhood is disturbed several times a week by the blast of a stunningly powerful cannon that sends flocks of startled birds into the air and sets off burglar alarms in parked cars.

The source of the noise is one of the world's first rail guns, a new breed of electromagnetic artillery potentially capable of piercing the heaviest tank armor, of picking off intercontinental missiles and battle satellites, and even of hurling projectiles to distant planets.

The rail gun, built by Maxwell Laboratories Inc. and named Chocolate (an acronym for Compact High Energy Capacitor Modulated Technology Experiment), is about the size of a large merry-go-round and stands in a hangarlike building. One recent morning, flashing red lights and instant loudspeakers warned nonessential personnel away while technicians sealed off the test building and retreated to the safety of a control shack.

As the countdown progressed, pleasure and computer data flowed across monitor screens, and workers readied the laser, X-ray flash cameras and diagnostic sensors used for assessing each shot. The whine of high-power electrical equipment rose to a scream, a supervisor nodded to a controller and the rail gun fired, sending a slender thunder the factory compound and leaving ears ringing.

Donning gas masks, technicians swarmed into the smoke-filled building to look for equipment damage and to check the target. A metal projectile scarcely larger than a household nail had been driven into a sandwich of thick steel plates to a depth of several inches. "Nice clean shot," someone observed. "We're moving right along."

In fact, experts say, American efforts to develop an electromagnetic rail-gun launcher—a budget conceived by weapons makers as long ago as World War I—have achieved in the last two years alone what Defense Department planners had once predicted would take a decade.

Credit for the project's impressive progress goes to what may be the most costly and intense military research program in history: the Strategic Defense Initiative. Together with hundreds of other arcane, high-technology devices, ideas and systems, the rail gun has been selected for growing and development as part of President Ronald Reagan's controversial vision of a space shield capable of defending the United States against a Soviet ballistic-missile attack.

The merits of the president's plan—promptly dubbed "star wars" by advocates and opponents alike—have become a matter of intense worldwide debate. Supporters see it as a means of ending the threat of nuclear devastation. Opponents assert that the program is an error.



'The Manhattan Project was dynamic, contentious, full of scientific give-and-take, and therefore capable of speedily correcting its own errors. I concluded that we needed the same rough-and-tumble intellectual approach to SDI research.'

—James Abrahamson,
Director of the Strategic
Defense Initiative
Organization

tant bonoogles whose stated objective is ruled out by the limitations of technology. Worse, these critics contend, SDI defenses might upset the fragile balance of forces between East and West that war might become more rather than less likely.

Yet even as the debate has raged, SDI research has moved ahead quickly, consuming more than \$3 billion in the last year alone, and giving unprecedented momentum to a broad range of advanced scientific programs.

The exotic new materials and technologies produced or encouraged by SDI research processes to have particular importance for conventional warfare, fostering changes in land combat, as radical as those wrought by the introduction of gunpowder in the Middle Ages.

But spinoffs from Mr. Reagan's initiative are also finding their way into many civilian fields, including energy production, transportation, communications and medicine.

Meanwhile, science itself is gaining new research tools from SDI projects.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL James A. Abrahamson of the U.S. Air Force is no stranger to big federal projects. From 1976 to 1980, he ran the air force program that developed the F-15 fighter. Later, he took charge of space shuttle development for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a post he held until 1984.

Now, as director of the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, General Abrahamson, 53, is responsible for what may turn out to be the biggest federal research project. He oversees the distribution of about \$6 billion to 1,300 contractors in a program whose size rivals even that of the Manhattan Project, the secret World War II program that created the atomic bomb.

The Manhattan Project, from its inception to the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, cost \$2 billion in 1945 dollars, equivalent to

approximately \$12 billion today. The current five-year SDI program, which is intended merely to assess possibilities rather than to build a working weapons system, is expected to cost up to \$20 billion.

"When I got here," General Abrahamson said recently in his budget-strewn Pentagon office, "I began looking for a common denominator in all the big technology programs that had been successful—a common factor applicable to SDI. But I couldn't find one. For instance, both the German and British jet-propulsion programs were highly successful, but they achieved success under totally different conditions."

"Finally, I came to realize that the common denominator was to be found not in the successful programs, but in the programs that had failed or come in second best. An example was the German atomic-bomb program of World War II, a program that was highly structured and formal that it was unable to correct itself.

By contrast, the Manhattan Project was dynamic, contentious, full of scientific give-and-take, and therefore capable of speedily correcting its own errors.

"I concluded that we needed the same rough-and-tumble intellectual approach to SDI research. I decided that it was better to achieve 90 percent of a bold solution than 100 percent of a timid solution."

The resources now dedicated to finding that solution represent a huge national commitment. During the last year, American taxpayers have paid about \$3.05 billion for SDI research—nearly \$13 for every man, woman and child in the country—and the administration has requested \$5.3 billion more for the coming year. Even if Congress succeeds in curbing this sum—both the House of Representatives and the Senate have voted substantial reductions—SDI will still remain an important component of the national budget.

armies have been girding themselves since World War II.

Both the Pentagon and the Kremlin contend that in future land wars, tanks and armored personnel carriers will decide the outcome of battles. Consequently, both sides press their munitions makers to design ever more lethal projectiles, as well as sturdier forms of armor to stop the enemy's shells, bullets and rockets.

To defeat the next generation of tough-skinned Soviet tanks, U.S. Army planners say, an entirely new class of weapons might be needed—and the electromagnetic rail gun may provide Americans armored vehicles with just such a weapon.

In contrast to traditional rockets and shells, which are propelled by expanding gases, the acceleration achieved by a rail gun is not limited by the speed of sound; given enough energy, a rail gun can accelerate objects to speeds comparable to those of nuclear missiles. In principle, a rail gun standing on the ground could bombard targets on the moon. A rail-gun projectile might even be made to hit a target hard enough to initiate nuclear fusion—a feat noted by scientists seeking to develop fusion energy as an alternative to the fission process that is used to generate electricity in today's nuclear power plants.

Another key area of SDI development is the interface between computer science and applied physics, in which researchers are confronting the need to process extraordinary amounts of information in the shortest possible time. Future large-scale conflicts, whether in space, in the atmosphere, on the ground or at sea, are expected to unfold too quickly for even the most efficient computer of human minds to control without massive computer assistance. A reliable, lightning-fast system for planning battles, therefore, is regarded as vital both to a defense against ballistic missiles and to the conduct of war on Earth's surface.

Part of the challenge lies in the realm of applied physics. Physicists are following several routes toward speeding up the microscopic switches that operate logic gates—the components of semiconducting chips that enable computers to calculate. The opening or closing of a switch determines whether its gate is to register a zero or a one—the binary numbers used for all computations.

Contractors working for SDI or related defense technology projects are working on an entirely new type of computer switch: one that operates optically rather than electronically. Optical switches would be used to transmit or block a beam of light rather than an electric current, and thus benefit from the enormous speed at which light travels.

The computers and programs SDI is helping to bring into being are powerful tools whose civilian counterparts will have incalculable social value, experts say. These machines might be used for long-term weather forecasting, for example, and for creating reliable mathematical models of the atmosphere and the ocean. Environmentalists regard such models as essential in making accurate estimates of the effects of human activities on climate.

Several strategic defense projects seek to use the computer as an adjunct to the human brain, and the outcome of this work in such "expert systems" is applicable to conventional battlefields and civilian needs as well. Two of the

latest computer projects of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency not only organize and assess mountains of information but also make recommendations to naval fleet commanders for solving specific tactical and strategic problems.

Similar programs, many of which are independent of SDI but have benefited from its discoveries, have begun to help physicians diagnose patients and to assist plant managers in spotting problems in production, inventories and quality control.

In many areas, SDI funds have played an important role not in fostering new projects, but in rescuing or reviving old ones. One significant example has been the Nova laser, which was financed by the Department of Energy as a fusion power experiment. "The present oil glut will be short-lived," an engineer at the Electric Power Research Institute said, "and when the crunch comes the energy shortage is likely to be devastating."

Besides lasers, beams of charged and neutral particles are under study as possible directed-energy weapons, and these, too, are expected to find civilian applications. The Department of Energy has sponsored experiments using electron beams for sterilizing food and for removing pollutants from industrial smogstack emissions, for instance.

Many industries and government researchers are quite comfortable with SDI, but the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization's relations with the nation's academic community is ambiguous. Educators have raised moral and political as well as scientific objections to the attempt to build a missile defense.

Still, negative opinions about the strategic merits of Mr. Reagan's program can often be separated from attitudes regarding the broader benefits of SDI-related research. Highly qualified physicists are sometimes drawn to SDI projects by an inducement at least as potent as remuneration: access to the laboratories, equipment and staffs that can take on research programs far beyond the financial reach of even the richest university.

The cumulative impact of such an influx of funds and assistance on the broader course of American science will, of course, be impossible to measure for many years. But scientists and technical experts both inside and outside the strategic defense program agree that the system, materials and devices brought into being in the name of SDI will leave a profound legacy. One defense physicist, who asked not to be identified, put it this way:

"Some say we've made Faustian deals with the devil, and there's an element of truth in it. If you happen to look at national defense as the devil, which I do not, I'm being paid to work in a lab that's more exciting than a toy store. I'm given all the fancy hardware I need for my work, which has to do with very short-wavelength lasers. Do you realize what magnificent scientific tools such lasers will one day give us? Sure, we're working on weapons, and we hope they'll be very good weapons. But the biggest payoff for many of us is the thrill of personal scientific achievement—an achievement that in many cases would be impossible without SDI tools."

This article is excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.

1985. The Year In Review.

A Record Year For Deutsche Bank. Net income of Deutsche Bank Group increased to \$ 447 m., a rise of more than 63% over 1984 and the Group's largest profit ever. Group stockholders' equity was increased by \$ 690 m. to \$ 3.8 bn. The bank's capital ratio is now at its highest level since 1957.

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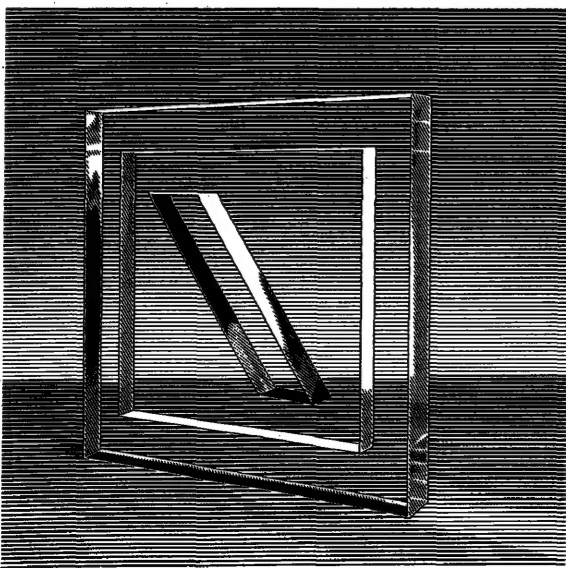
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Deutsche Bank at a glance (Dec. 31, 1985):

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California Senate Votes to Divest State of South Africa Funds

By Nicholas D. Krastoff
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The largest such move anywhere in the nation, the California Senate has passed sweeping legislation that would require state pension and university funds to sell more than \$11 billion worth of securities in companies doing business in South Africa.

The legislation, approved Monday by a vote of 27-11, seems assured of passage by the State Assembly, Governor George

Dukakis is expected to sign the bill. It affects a far larger portfolio than any other divestment move in the country.

The bill affects only state funds. Company pension funds and university funds are not involved.

Until now, the \$2.6 billion in securities that New Jersey is in the process of selling has been by far the largest of divestment actions taken by 19 states, 48 cities and 119 universities.

California's move is expected to

increase the calls for similar action. "Our people would like to see the pressure on the Reagan administration to permit the enactment of federal sanctions against South Africa," said Sen. Dianne Feinstein, a spokeswoman for the bill.

President Ronald Reagan has threatened a veto.

Willie Brown, the speaker of the State Assembly in Sacramento, said the assembly, which earlier this year passed an even stronger

bill, was certain to pass the measure.

Governor DeSantis, a Republican, vetoed a similar bill last year but is now endorsing the divestment proposal and could sign the legislation as soon as this week, a spokeswoman for his office said.

Rob Jones, the project director of the American Committee on Africa, which lobbies for divestment, termed the action significant.

"You have a Republican governor not saying divestment is a policy his state should take, once again

pointing out how people in the U.S. are being misled by the Reagan administration," he said.

The bill passed by the California Senate in general provides for a grace period covering all of 1987 in which companies could withdraw from South Africa.

In each of the next three years, the state's investment managers would have to sell one-third of their securities in companies operating in South Africa.

California's state-run pension

funds and university holdings total about \$6.6 billion, of which about \$1.1 billion appears to be invested in companies operating in South Africa.

David P. Hanks, a senior analyst at the Investor Responsibility Research Center, which studies divestment issues, said that with the bill that California's decision would provide the first time to begin to depress stock prices of companies involved in South Africa, and thereby increase the pressure on corporations to leave that country.

"We're moving beyond the realm of university endowments that might have \$50 million or \$60 million being divested," he said.

"We're moving into billions being divested, not millions."

But he also noted that it would be more difficult for giant investors like the California pension funds to take their money out of companies in South Africa without incurring losses.

Small investment portfolios like university endowments can usually sell South Africa-related stocks without upsetting the stock market and lowering prices.

But the pension funds' holdings of a stock increase the risk that the sale will drive down the price and force a loss, Mr. Hanks said.

Proponents of divestment say it will encourage American companies to withdraw from South Africa, increasing pressure on the white-minority government to share power with the black majority. Supporters also say that divestment would encourage companies to improve their record on racial segregation in South Africa.

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Nyerere Warns West on South Africa Sanctions

By Allison Sparks
Washington Post Service
CHAMWINGO VILLAGE, Tanzania — Julius K. Nyerere, the nation's former president, has warned that unless the West imposes effective sanctions against South Africa, blacks will be forced to turn to the Communist bloc for arms to wage a long and bloody struggle against apartheid.

"You have the choice," Mr. Nyerere said Monday. "Our country joined through the Soviet Union in the fight against Hitler. Now we want allies in the fight against apartheid."

In another interview Monday, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who succeeded Mr. Nyerere at Tanzania's

ma's president in October, urged President Ronald Reagan to accept an invitation from the leaders of the "front-line states" near South Africa to visit southern Africa for a summit meeting with them. The six states are Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique.

"It would give him an opportunity to see what Africa looks like, what Africans look like, and give him some insight into our thinking," Mr. Mwinyi said.

Both men were interviewed after meeting with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who visited them at a house where Mr. Nyerere now lives in this village 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Dodoma, the future capital.

Mr. Jackson is on a nine-nation tour of southern Africa, observing the effects of the black struggle against apartheid on the continent.

Mr. Nyerere said there was a choice between economic pressure and a long struggle as the only ways to end apartheid. He said that the "bloodless way," but for that to succeed, the United States would have to lend to the international community in applying tough sanctions against South Africa.

If the United States failed to apply sanctions, then blacks would turn to the alternative of armed struggle, he said.

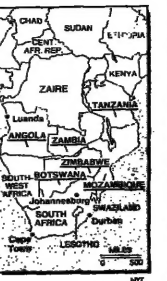
"At present only one side of the struggle has arms," Mr. Nyerere said. "Our people would like to see arms to establish a balance, and if you are not prepared to help us economically, you are not likely to give us arms. So we will turn to the Communist bloc for arms — and then you will condemn us."

Despite votes by the House and Senate in favor of divestment, Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Mwinyi said they regarded the United States as being on the "wrong side" in the struggle against apartheid. This echoes statements by other black leaders in the region and reflects the strength of black reaction to the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

It is clear from what these leaders have said that the U.S. decision to go military aid to South Africa is a red line in the sand for them. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is another ally of South Africa, is another reason for this perception.

"How can democratic America really be allies with racist South Africa against Angola?" Mr. Nyerere said.

Mr. Nyerere, who was president for 25 years before stepping down to become chairman of the country's civil party, said that he urged Mr. Reagan to



2 Albanians Cut Fence, Cross Border to Greece

The Associated Press
IOANNINA, Greece — Two Albanians cut through a barbed wire fence and slipped across the border into Greece, the police here said Tuesday.

A police spokesman said the two requested political asylum after they were picked up Monday in the village of Delvina, 12 kilometers (7.5 miles) from the frontier. They were the third and fourth Albanians to flee to Greece this year, the spokesman said.

Albanians crossed last year and 27 in 1984.

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U.S., Soviet Set to Resume Talks on Chemical Arms

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union will resume talks next week on the spread of chemical weapons, Reagan administration officials said.

The talks are to be held Sept. 4 and 5 in Bern. Officials said Monday that the talks were "an effort to curb the use and production of chemical weapons by Third World countries."

A total ban on chemical weapons is the stated long-term goal of both countries and negotiations have been going on in the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. However, a total ban is considered a distant objective. Both countries have chemical weapons and the United States, with the support of its allies, is intent on developing a new generation of such weapons.

One objective of the talks, officials said, would be to develop an understanding about what chemicals should be subject to export controls. Some countries have developed chemical weapons by importing chemicals and equipment from Western Europe, according to U.S. officials.

The United States has expressed particular concern to the Soviet Union about the Middle East, officials said. Iraq has used mustard gas and nerve gas in its war against Iran, and Syria has a program to develop these gases, according to officials. Iraq also has a program to develop such weapons, according to intelligence reports.

The Iranian undertaking is more recent and smaller than the Syrian one, and the Syrians may be helping Iran, according to government experts.

Officials said there was no evidence that the Soviet bloc had exported such chemicals or equipment.

The use of chemical weapons is banned by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, but there are no restrictions on production and stockpiling.

As SDI Takes Shape, Few Tests Relate to 'Umbrella'

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Pentagon plans to build a new \$1.3-billion complex next year to test its new missile defense system, but the tests will be far from ideal, Pentagon officials said.

The project is one of several indications that the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, is taking shape.

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EDUCATION

WANDERBERG AIR FORCE
BASE, California — The launch of the first satellite in the U.S. space program, which has been postponed again, is now scheduled for September 14.

The NOAA-G weather satellite is the first launch that NASA has been involved with since the Delta was destroyed, and it had a considerable amount of time.

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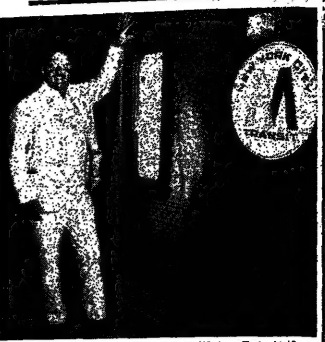
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AMERICAN TOPICS



LOW FASHION — A New York City subway worker, Gene Monetti, sporting the uniform that all engineers and conductors will be wearing this fall. Based on old-time train garb, it has blue pinstripes on gray denim.

A State May Promote Healthy Behavior

A proposed Delaware law would encourage insurance companies to reward with lower premiums people who complied with certain health guidelines, such as abstaining from smoking and from using illegal drugs. Those who did not comply would face premiums higher than the average.

Although some insurance companies have offered lower rates for healthy behavior in the past, Delaware would be the first state with a broad program of "economic incentives and disincentives," according to the law.

Regulatory hearings will have to be held and guidelines established if it becomes law, but one major insurance carrier, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Delaware, has endorsed the program.

The state insurance commissioner, David N. Levinson, who conceived of the idea, said that its premise was simple: "If you want the American people to do something, pay them to do it."

Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Delaware would cope with those who they were following the guidelines but were not Mr. Levinson said. "If you don't follow them, you don't pay."

Short Takes

Eleven states and the District of Columbia plan to participate in the first nationwide lottery, which could have its first drawing as early as the autumn of 1987. The participating states would have a population of about 38 million people, and winners would be rewarded with a weekly jackpot of \$40 million. States having agreed to take part are Illinois, Ohio, Washington, Iowa, Oregon, West Virginia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Delaware, New York and Connecticut.

Cleveland, once the nation's fifth most populous city, now ranks 234, having lost a quarter of its population as people left the declining "Rust Belt" industries.

U.S. Halts Satellite Launch 14th Time

Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, "It's critical for NASA's morale and for the nation's morale."

The U.S. space program, which has been postponed again, is now scheduled for September 14.

The NOAA-G weather satellite is the first launch that NASA has been involved with since the Delta was destroyed, and it had a considerable amount of time.

NASA is responsible for placing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's weather satellite in orbit.

U.S. Poverty Rate Falls, Income Rises

WASHINGTON — The nation's poverty rate fell slightly last year, to 14 percent, while real median income rose 1.3 percent, the Census Bureau reported Monday.

The poverty rate, or the percentage of the population whose income falls below a threshold established by the government, was 14.4 percent in 1984 and 15.2 percent in 1983.

The poverty threshold for a family of four in 1985 was \$10,989. The 1985 poverty rate means that 33.1 million Americans were living below the poverty level, down from 33.7 million a year earlier.

There is evidence that most of the income gains went to the middle- and lower-middle classes, many younger families with children were worse off, some of them much worse off.

Real family income might have shown sharp declines if, among married couples, many more wives had not gone to work.

Overall, a home would be out of the reach of the average young couple if both did not work.

AMERICAN TOPICS



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INVESTMENT S.A. \$ 247.44 6-20-84	(w) F&C European \$ 37.37 (w) F&C Oriental 31.04 SUNBELT HOLDING Co. Hamilton Bermuda	(g) CSF (Balanced) SF 27.98 (g) European Equity Fund DM 34.04 (g) Intl. Bond Fund \$ 11.92	<div style="text-align: right;">Other Funds</div> (w) Actibonds Investments Fund.
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Artist/Track	Wks	Pos	Wks	Artist/Track	Wks	Pos	Wks	Artist/Track	Wks	Pos	Wks	Artist/Track	Wks	Pos	Wks
Boyz II Men	7	12	10	Boyz II Men	4	21	19	Boyz II Men	4	21	19	Boyz II Men	4	21	19
Boyz II Men	7	13	11	Boyz II Men	4	22	20	Boyz II Men	4	22	20	Boyz II Men	4	22	20
Boyz II Men	7	14	12	Boyz II Men	4	23	21	Boyz II Men	4	23	21	Boyz II Men	4	23	21
Boyz II Men	7	15	13	Boyz II Men	4	24	22	Boyz II Men	4	24	22	Boyz II Men	4	24	22
Boyz II Men	7	16	14	Boyz II Men	4	25	23	Boyz II Men	4	25	23	Boyz II Men	4	25	23
Boyz II Men	7	17	15	Boyz II Men	4	26	24	Boyz II Men	4	26	24	Boyz II Men	4	26	24
Boyz II Men	7	18	16	Boyz II Men	4	27	25	Boyz II Men	4	27	25	Boyz II Men	4	27	25
Boyz II Men	7	19	17	Boyz II Men	4	28	26	Boyz II Men	4	28	26	Boyz II Men	4	28	26
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Boyz II Men	7	22	20	Boyz II Men	4	31	29	Boyz II Men	4	31	29	Boyz II Men	4	31	29
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Boyz II Men	7	25	23	Boyz II Men	4	34	32	Boyz II Men	4	34	32	Boyz II Men	4	34	32
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Boyz II Men	7	29	27	Boyz II Men	4	38	36	Boyz II Men	4	38	36	Boyz II Men	4	38	36
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Boyz II Men	7	35	33	Boyz II Men	4	44	42	Boyz II Men	4	44	42	Boyz II Men	4	44	42
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Boyz II Men	7	37	35	Boyz II Men	4	46	44	Boyz II Men	4	46	44	Boyz II Men	4	46	44
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Boyz II Men	7	39	37	Boyz II Men	4	48	46	Boyz II Men	4	48	46	Boyz II Men	4	48	46
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Boyz II Men	7	41	39	Boyz II Men	4	50	48	Boyz II Men	4	50	48	Boyz II Men	4	50	48
Boyz II Men	7	42	40	Boyz II Men	4	51	49	Boyz II Men	4	51	49	Boyz II Men	4	51	49
Boyz II Men	7	43	41	Boyz II Men	4	52	50	Boyz II Men	4	52	50	Boyz II Men	4	52	50
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Boyz II Men	7	103	101	Boyz II Men	4	112	110	Boyz II Men	4	112	110	Boyz II Men	4	112	110
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Boyz II Men	7	107	105	Boyz II Men	4	116	114	Boyz II Men	4	116	114	Boyz II Men	4	116	114
Boyz II Men	7	108	106	Boyz II Men	4	117	115	Boyz II Men	4	117	115	Boyz II Men	4	117	115
Boyz II Men	7	109	107	Boyz II Men	4	118	116	Boyz II Men	4	118	116	Boyz II Men	4	118	116
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Boyz II Men	7	111	109	Boyz II Men	4	120	118	Boyz II Men	4	120	118	Boyz II Men	4	120	118
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Deutsche Mark:

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E.C.U.

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Japanese Yen

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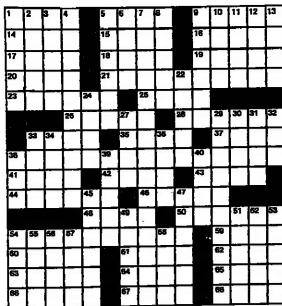
Asia Pacific Growth Fund
Weekly net asset value on 22-8-1986 US \$28.53
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson NV
Herengracht 214,
1016 BS Amsterdam.

When in
Washington, D.C.
meet me at

Blackie's
House of Beef

Adjacent to the Washington Marriott



ACROSS

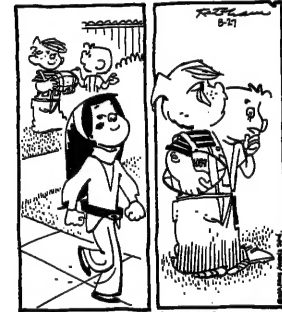
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29 Meys and Miss
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31 Relieve
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33 Bookworm
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DOWN

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4 Position for
5 Tuffed
6 Suffer with
7 Where Bronco
8 Suffer with
9 Siberian
10 Crib
11 A Waugh
12 O'Shea of films
13 Socrates' stream
14 Beginning

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT DO YA LIKE ABOUT GINA SO MUCH?" "WHAT TIL YOU TURN FINE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAFER

THICH

UNCUBE

BUESAD

Now, arrange the circled letters to form the words.

Answers: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: UNCLE LYING PRAYER INVEST

Answer: How the undertaker prepared his grave.

WEATHER

EUROPE	TEMP	WIND	LOW	ASIA	TEMP	WIND	LOW
Algeria	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Beijing	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Austria	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Bombay	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Belgium	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Buenos Aires	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Canada	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Calcutta	78-82	W 10-15	1010
France	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Chennai	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Germany	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Colombo	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Greece	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
India	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Delhi	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Italy	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Japan	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Kenya	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Madagascar	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Mali	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Morocco	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Netherlands	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Nigeria	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Poland	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Portugal	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Romania	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Russia	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Spain	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Sweden	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Switzerland	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Tanzania	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Togo	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Tunisia	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Uganda	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Ukraine	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
USA	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010
Yugoslavia	68-72	W 10-15	1010	Dhaka	78-82	W 10-15	1010

PEANUTS



SCHOOL STARTS NEXT WEEK. I HOPE I GET BETTER GRADES THIS YEAR.

I HOPE I'LL BE THE PRETTIEST AND SMARTEST GIRL IN THE WHOLE CLASS.

HOPE IS A GOOD BREAKFAST, BUT IT IS A BAD SUPPER.

WHEN WE GO TO COLLEGE, MARCIE, I'M NOT GOING TO ROOM WITH YOU.

BLONDIE

HOW WAS YOUR TRIP TO THE GRAND CANYON?

OUR TRIP WAS GREAT! REALLY INTERESTING.

DAD SAID HE COULDN'T BELIEVE THERE WAS ANYTHING LARGER THAN HIS MOUTH.

FROM THEN ON THE TRIP WAS REALLY INTERESTING.

BEETLE BAILEY

I WONDER IF I COULD LEARN ANYTHING FROM THESE SUPER-HEROES!

SEE, IT LOOKS SO EASY.

ANYBODY IN TROUBLE?

ONLY HIM.

ANDY CAPP

I HAVEN'T OPENED MY MOUTH SINCE YOU LEFT.

YOU COULD SAY THAT TO ME, I SUPPOSE.

OR YOU COULD SAY THAT TO THE OTHER GUY.

WIZARD OF ID

HEADS, THE GUILLOTINE. TAILS, THE NOOSE!

IT'S A MIRACLE... IT LANDED ON ITS EDGE!

WHAT NOW?

HANG HIM FROM THE GUILLOTINE.

REX MORGAN

I DON'T UNDERSTAND! DID YOU SAY THAT THE WOMAN REFUSED TO GIVE YOU HER LAST NAME—JUST INSISTED THAT PETERSON SHOULD CALL HER BACK THAT HER NAME WAS PETERSON?

SHE WOULDN'T GIVE ME HER PHONE NUMBER EITHER, MRS. PETERSON.

WELL, IF SHE CALLS AGAIN, TELL HER I'LL RETURN HER FULL NAME AND PHONE NUMBER.

GARFIELD

GEE, I SURE MISS THE BOYS.

WHAT'S THAT?

OH, UH, THAT'S QUIET.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 26

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

London

Paris

Stockholm

Frankfurt

Berlin

Brussels

Geneva

Madrid

Rome

Barcelona

Valencia

Seville

Granada

Malaga

Cordoba

Jaen

Alcala

Almeria

Avila

Burgos

Caceres

Calatayud

Castellon

Cuenca

Huesca

Leiria

Lisbon

Lima

Lyon

Madrid

Manila

Mexico City

Montevideo

Nairobi

Rangoon

Rio de Janeiro

Sao Paulo

Santiago

Sao Paulo

Sao Paulo

Sao Paulo

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BOOKS

BURGUNDY: The Wines, the People

By Emile Fried. 205 pages. \$17.95.

Harper & Row Publishers Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Charles Monaghan

VISIT your favorite Bordeaux chateau and you will find a house of architectural distinction with vineyards over hundreds of acres. Visit a favorite Burgundy property and you will likely find only a tiny house with vines on a few acres. In Bordeaux, chances are the lord of the manor will speak impeccable English. In Burgundy, he may have a day's stumble on his face and might not even speak very good French.

It makes for a striking contrast between an aristocratic tradition and a democratic one. The irony is that the wines of the Burgundians may be as elegant as those of the Bordeaux, but they are sold at a higher price on the world wine market. "Burgundy: The Wines, the People," a very good book by Emile Fried, a well-known writer on wine and food, captures the life of peasant wine makers and their relentless life of toil. But it also makes it clear that things are changing in the region where nothing really grows but except grapes and where wine making goes back at least 16 centuries.

Fried records significant changes in the way Burgundy wine is being marketed. At one time, the peasants sold their wine to middlemen who then sold it to the public. But in recent times, many of the better small wine makers have begun to market their wine directly, putting their own names on it. As a result, some previously little-known names in Burgundy have become stars of the wine world.

The success of this marketing change are a new breed of negociants exemplified by Fried's central character, Rebecca Wasserman, an American who lives in Burgundy. Wasserman is a modern kind of heroine, a young woman who builds a good business from nothing. Taking off from Wasserman's story, Fried examines various aspects of the wine business. Her description of the life cycle of grapes is the clearest I have seen. Her chapter on barrel making is a small classic.

Fried's greatest success is in connecting the dots of making and selling wine with the daily lives of Burgundians who do it. It is a rare

Solution to Previous Puzzles

FOUR DARTS
EVER ODD
DAZE TOP
GLIMMER
CLURE ESSAYER
BATHS SWIPE
AERATE ANARCHIC
ITON DUSTY
TATTLERS SWANER
ANITA ASTER
DEFENSE RAGS
RELIC TRANSMITS
TRADE TUFT ACRE
BIKER AIAI
SEERS SETS ENOL

8/27/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagrammed deal was reported by one player as himself. As the deal was doubled in two spades after his partner's attempt to suggest a game contract with a cue-bid of two hearts.

The defense led three high hearts, and dummy ruffed after West threw a diamond. The diamond jack was led from dummy and East took his ace and led a fourth heart. West threw his remaining diamond, allowing the jack to win in the closed hand, and the position was this:

South could now have made his doubled contract, but earned a game bonus, by finessing the club queen and continuing the suit. Ruffing the third round of clubs and leading the diamond queen would allow West to ruff but set him up for a decisive end-play.

Unfortunately South was prevented by East's lead of weight opening bid that the club king was on his right. Instead of taking a finesse that he

accomplishment. But the cost of character grows a bit too large. Too often, they are really people who drop in for a moment and disappear. A more serious problem is Fried's failure to put Burgundy in the context of wine production in France. The prices of many Burgundy wines are high, but the quality is not necessarily better. Fried's book is a good one, but it is a disappointing and inexplicable omission.

Charles Monaghan, who writes frequently about food and France, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	RED STORM RISING	by Tom Clancy	1
2	WARRIDUST	by Danielle Steel	2
3	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	3
4	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	4
5	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	5
6	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	6
7	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	7
8	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	8
9	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	9
10	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	10
11	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	11
12	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	12
13	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	13
14	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	14
15	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	15
16	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	16
17	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	17
18	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	18
19	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	19
20	THE GARDEN OF EDEN	by Ernest Hemingway	20

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South could now have made his doubled contract, but earned a game bonus, by finessing the club queen and continuing the suit. Ruffing the third round of clubs and leading the diamond queen would allow West to ruff but set him up for a decisive end-play.

Unfortunately South was prevented by East's lead of weight opening bid that the club king was on his right. Instead of taking a finesse that he

thought was doomed he led a low trump. West put up the jack and the contract was unmakeable, with or without a club finesse.

WEST
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SPORTS

As U.S. Open Begins Its Run, It's Open Season for Questions

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The tennis world is fascinated by beginnings and endings. Every grand slam tournament seems to raise questions about them: Will this be the beginning of the Boris Becker decade? Will it be the end of the Jimmy Connors-Chris Evert Lloyd era? Will this be the beginning of the end for John McEnroe?

Those questions were all there at the U.S. Open began Tuesday at the National Tennis Center. For the most part, tennis is evolutionary, rather than revolutionary. An unknown player such as Becker winning Wimbledon only happens about once every 50 years.

That is why the names and the questions are familiar as another open begins amid the roaring planes, roasting hamburgers and teeming crowds of Flushing Meadows.

Ivan Lendl and Hans Mandlivo are the defending champions. Lendl is the men's favorite with Becker the second choice. Mandlivo is only the fourth seed but must be given a reasonable chance.

McEnroe loses

Completed by Staff from Des Moines

NEW YORK Ninth-seeded John McEnroe, rarely showing the spark or the imagination that had won him four U.S. Open titles and the No. 1 ranking in the world, was upset Tuesday by Paul Anacone.

Lendl, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Anacone, a hard-seeded, right-handed, dominated the match as McEnroe constantly found himself out of position or off-balance.

Those who have a chance to break through to make the semifinals, the brilliant Frenchman Henri Leconte.

Conners and Evert will be the most everyone will watch in this tournament. After a week last in Wimbledon (Conners in the first round, Evert in the semifinals).

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Scotland Takes a Hard Line With Soccer's Hard Men

"There is but one law for all."

— Edmund Burke

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Burke's law has been a long time coming to soccer.

The sport epitomizes the "hard men" who wrangle on the field and despise the "softie" in the stands.

Most players will deny until the last ambulance has gone that their behavior fulfills in any way the so-called mindless vendetta on the pitch, in towns, and lately on the high seas.

Yet my small kids, with next to no interest in the game, are on television the destruction caused on a Dutch ferry by Manchester United and West Ham followers, one Glasgow Rangers kneeling on the opening day of a new season, and they ask in apparent innocence: "Is Glasgow Season one of your holidays, dad?"

For soccer's hard men, within 36 minutes of his debut as Ranger player-manager he was booked and then sent off for kicking a referee.

The club's second of three seasons was a record requiring nine stitches in an opponent's knee.

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